The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1859. NUMBER 115

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray,
William Bross, Joseph Medill,
Alfred Cowles.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per year.....$12
Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per week.....25
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year.....7.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per six months.....3.50
Tri-Weekly, per year.....5.00
" " six months.....2.50
" " 3 copies.....6.00
" " 10 copies.....15.00
" " 20 copies.....30.00
Monthly, to News Agents, 50 cents per hundred to all our Editions. PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Illinois.

Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
The date at the end of the strip on which your name is printed, means the time when your subscription expires. Unless then renewed it will be discontinued. Please renew before that date, if you wish the paper continued. M.

GERRIT SMITH.

There is no longer any room to doubt that this gentleman, so widely known for his large-hearted philanthropy and for his unselfish sympathy with the enslaved race in this country, has become the inmate of a lunatic asylum, and that his fine intellect, enlarged and cultivated by liberal studies, has fallen into hopeless ruin. Mr. Smith's radical notions on the slavery question, his peculiar construction of the federal Constitution with respect to that institution—holding that instead of recognizing its validity in the States where it exists, it is in fact anti-slavery in letter and spirit, and that it would warrant the enfranchisement of every slave in the South under a legitimate use of the writ of habeas corpus—his frequent lavish gifts of lands and of money to free people of color and escaped fugitives, his strong religious turn of mind, accompanied with the utmost toleration of the various religious organizations, all of which he regarded as in league with slave-holders—all these peculiarities had for years impressed many of Mr. Smith's friends with the belief that he had become a monomaniac. The tenor of our advices, this morning, would indicate that excitement of mind occasioned by the late lamentable affair at Harper's Ferry and the connection of Mr. Smith's name with it, has changed the character of his mental ailment from monomania to violent insanity. The intelligence of so sad a calamity—a calamity compared with which death would be a blessing—will fall sadly upon his personal friends and political sympathizers, and even his most violent political adversaries will deplore it deeply. For Mr. Smith was so unselfish in his nature, so lavish in his charities, so pure and upright in his private life, and so firm, bold and consistent in advancing and upholding his political theories as to compel the admiration and win the confidence of those with whom he differed the most widely. While a member of Congress, the most fiery of the fire-eaters were among his best friends and most intimate associates. Their love and admiration for the man, for his open, sincere manner, his genial nature, his cultivated taste, his store of varied knowledge, his bonhommie and his good cheer, overcame their hatred of his anti-slavery sentiments, and we have been informed that they constituted his most frequent as well as his most highly delighted guests.

Early in life Mr. Smith was a clergyman of the Congregational Church, but subsequently withdrew from its communion for the reason above stated; although he never entirely gave up preaching. He also, to a limited extent, engaged in the practice of law. His gifts as an orator were of the highest order. He had an unlimited command of language, a fertile imagination, a voice of great compass, purity and sweetness of tone, all of which, added to a most commanding presence, never failed to attract a large audience whenever he appeared in public. Mr. Smith had no sympathy with the Republican party. He became a candidate last year for Governor of New York, with the sole view of defeating the Republican and electing the Democratic nominee for that office. The same mental obliquity which led him into the adoption of his theory of the federal Constitution, also caused him to regard the policy of the Republican party as peculiarly hostile to the anti-slavery cause. Direct war upon the institution could alone satisfy him. For anything short of this he had less tolerance than for the upholders of slavery itself.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT AND CORN AT THE WEST.

The receipts of Flour, Wheat and Corn at the principal receiving points in the West during the past week compare with the week previous as follows:

	PAST WEEK.			PREVIOUS WEEK.		
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Chicago	20,243	298,243	207,491	19,000	230,103	158,103
Milwaukee	11,666	267,061	2,376	12,866	294,675	1,200
Toledo	18,876	62,750	164,644	20,000	120,000	150,000
Cincinnati	20,207	65,215	29,102	27,000	62,721	
Toledo	12,383	161,401	61,227	15,000	110,000	60,000
Detroit				22,000	78,240	
Det.Oil	32,119	49,855		27,114	38,000	
Total	115,676	976,315	664,140	164,980	1,231,750	

It will be seen that there is a heavy falling off in wheat at all the receiving points, except Cincinnati, which has received about 18,000 bushels more during the past week. There is also a falling off in the receipts of flour at all the points named, except Chicago, which received 2,000 bbls more than the week previous. The receipts at Cleveland for last week have not come to hand, but we hear they are also much lighter than usual.

An important feature of the above table is the large receipts of new corn at this season of the year. Chicago and Toledo, however, show the only prominent figures in the West.

New Corn.

The trade in new corn continues to increase in activity. The daily receipts this week have ranged from 40,000 to 50,000 bushels, and preparations are making to ship it forward as speedily as possible before the close of navigation. Yesterday 2,000 sacks were shipped to Boston, part of it by lake and part by rail, and the prospects are that a large amount will be shipped the coming winter by rail to Buffalo, New York, Boston, and other Eastern markets.

The arrival of so large an amount of corn in the ear is such an unprecedented thing in our history, that the facilities for receiving and storing it are not sufficient—and we understand that, in consequence of the delay of cars on the track, the Illinois Central railroad have been compelled to telegraph to all their stations not to ship any more ear corn at present. For the last four or five days upwards of one hundred car loads have been standing at the depot—for as soon as one train is unloaded there is another to take its place.

We hear that negotiations are being made to erect bins, either at the depot grounds, or near the cattle yards at Cottage Grove, so as to enable parties receiving ear corn to unload their cars as soon as they arrive. If this is carried out, there will be no unusual delay, and the business will go on smoothly.

As an instance of the effect which this early movement of the corn crop has on the railroad interests, we refer our readers to the fact that in September last the receipts of corn by the Illinois Central Railroad were only 13,113 bushels, while in October, when the new crop began to come in, the receipts were 110,000 bushels—against 43,850 bushels received during October of last year. This month the receipts will be much larger, and the difference between this and last year even greater.

Serious Illness of Judge Douglas.

The telegraph announces that Judge Douglas' condition was regarded as more alarming yesterday. There was a rumor on the street last evening, that private dispatches had been received stating that his condition was hopeless, but we could not trace it to any responsible source.

Wisconsin Election.

The news from Wisconsin this morning indicates that the Republican triumph in that State, is very decided. In 21 counties Randall's majority is over 5,000, while the remaining counties to hear from gave a Republican majority in 1857.

Kansas Election.

Dispatches from Leavenworth estimate Parrott's majority over Johnston (Dem.) at 3,000.

Wisconsin Election.
(From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 10th.)

We give a table of the majorities for Governor, reported or complete, as received at our office up to 10 o'clock last night:

	Randall, (R.)	Robert, (D.)
Milwaukee		3,400
Racine	1,500	
Walworth	1,700	
Kenosha	450	
Waukesha	500	
Jefferson	400	
Ozaukee		225
Washington		1,500
Green	150	
Grant	1,200	
Iowa	125	
Dane (by 1)	1,700	
Columbia	1,700	
Dodge	1,700	
Fond du Lac	700	
La Crosse	700	
Jackson	300	
Monroe	500	
Sauk		150
Richland	300	
Manitowoc		1,400
Marquette		300
Green Lake		200
Total	11,925	8,925

In the above 26 counties, Randall, according to our figures, is about 3,000 ahead. Two years ago, the same counties gave him 966 majority. His gain, therefore, on the vote of 1857, is thus far upwards of 5,000. If the rest of the State follows the same fashion, his majority will be from three to five thousand.

We see no reason to doubt the election of the entire Republican State ticket, by an average majority of four or five thousand. Hastings, (Rep.) for Treasurer, is re-elected by upwards of ten thousand majority—a just tribute to a most deserving officer.

The Legislature we judgeto be largely Republican.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Effect of the New York Election—The Richmond Enquirer Gets National Affairs—Imperious Demands of the Southern Democracy—The Constitution to be Applicationed—Indian Affairs—Territorial Organization Proposed, etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

The New York election is a perfect bomb-shell in the Democratic camp, and has scattered their hopes in every direction. Its effect will be powerful at the South, and it seems to me that really the Democracy cannot stand it this night, during.

The letter of Edward Bates will tend to render the Southerners more proscriptive than ever of any man who does not come square up to their extreme views. As an evidence of this, I quote you some extracts from to day's Richmond *Enquirer*, which are significant, and sound very much like a mission by Gov. Wise himself. The *Enquirer* says:

"Wise's stock has gone up 100 per cent. since the Harper's Ferry affair. Yes reader, *Harper's Ferry has conquered Harper's Magazine.* The authority of law and order has supplanted negation and non-intervention. Harper's Ferry has revealed to the country that the necessity of the times is the authority of the law, and the lesson of the hour teaches that the great want of the nation is a bold, brave man to enforce the laws, to try malefactors and execute criminals. The negation of non-intervention, the abandoning of the authority of law and order by any department of Government, is wickedness in the days of the Black Republican emeutes at Harper's Ferry, and the Ping Ugly reign of terror in Baltimore. What the Union of the States indicates is, that the lawlessness of every kind and degree pervades the country. We have the lawlessness of insurrection and of election mobs; lawlessness defended in public meetings, eulogized by public speakers, and the sanctuary of God prostituted to its vile behests; the pulpit desecrated to preach justification of treason, murder and robbery. What the nation wants at this time is, laws enforced, property protected from John Brownes, *both in the States and Territories.*

"The moral of Harper's Ferry teaches that intervention of authority, both State and Federal, is demanded as much in the States as in the Territories. Intervention is not wanted to introduce, but to protect Slavery. Upon the Charleston Convention will devolve the duty of throwing a line of demarcation, broad and distinct in platform and candidate, from Black Republicanism. No compromise will be entertained. The South knows its rights, and Harper's Ferry teaches that she must maintain them. Should the Union survive the approaching Congress, the Charleston Convention will decide its fate. If the South is permitted by the existing Union to meet Northern Democracy in Charleston, consultation will be united and deliberated. The first men of the South will be there assembled. No scheming, plotting politicians, seeking opportunity to bargain the rights for public plunder, will be able to gratify his treasonable propensities, but in firmness and with dignity, the doctrine of intervention for protection, will be insisted upon by the South, and the representatives of the Northern Democracy will decide the issue.

"If for intervention, the nomination will be proceeded with. *If against Slave will be leave-taking, bidding adieu, separation, disunion, secession,* that will be not only a prognostic, but posit shadow of coming events cast warningly before, to inform and deter. The Democratic candidates must be presented to the people of the States as the exponents of the views of the Constitution, as understood and decided by the Supreme Court. If there are not conservatives enough at the North to elect conservative candidates, there will scarcely be found conservatives enough at the South to save the Union."

This is bold talk and not mere vaporing; it is the organizing of a bold, talented, determined dangerous man, who has influence, and who will use it for the purposes he has indicated. It shows also the most clearly an utilized by force politicians of the North, and the Democrats of the South, Douglas stands a chance of being ground to powder. But if the *Enquirer* is defiant, the *Constitution* is lugubrious. It says, in reference to the New York election:

"We cannot disguise our fears that at this particular time, in view of the recent events and of the wide-spread and intense anxiety with which conservative, Union-loving men, looked to the result of last week's election, the Empire State, even an apparent endorsement of the principles of those men, whose teachings led to the perpetration of the recent overt act of treason at Harper's Ferry, will cause deep disappointment and alarm. We were led to hope that the electors of New York, than whom none are more interested in the perpetuity of the Union, and the preservation of the most harmonious and friendly relations between the different sections of the Union, would have duly appreciated the momentous importance of the occasion. The immense national considerations which were involved in the result of their election, and the urgent necessity that existed for them to place on record, in a most forcible and emphatic manner, their determination to stand by the Constitution and laws, and denounce and defeat the aspirations of those who would overthrow the basis of government, array the North in irrepressible conflict against the South, and divide our still united country into two hostile camps, filled with combinations thirsting for each other's blood."

The *Constitution* then appeals to union-loving men, every where, to come forward and save the country, and concludes thus: "The issue which is now presented to the American people, is not one of mere party, whether one set of patriotic men, or another, shall fill the offices of Government, but one of Union or Disunion, one of continued prosperity, or irreparable ruin; one of National existence, or National extinction. It is because the crisis is thus momentous, and the interests involved thus gigantic, that we earnestly commend our fellow-citizens to consider the question with calmness, moderation and the earnest desire to use every exertion, within the Constitution and law, to avert danger and save the country from the hands of her deadly enemies."

It is reported, to-day, that Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, will not go into the Republican caucus for Speaker. He is expected, however, to vote for the nominee.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received from New York City a letter, in which was enclosed several circulars of various descriptions, all arguing that the importance of the immediate, permanent and final settlement of the Aboriginal population of the United States, and stating what steps had already been taken in order to secure the accomplishment of such an object. It is proposed to form the United States Aboriginal Department, that the Territory designated for this purpose, is the Indian Territory, lying west of Arkansas; and, when properly organized, to bear the title of the Indian Territory of Neosho. In his annual report, the Secretary of War will recommend the abrogation by Congress of the first section of the Act of August 1854, 1854, in relation to armories which will desirably place them again under military supervision. ALPHA.

Insanity of Gerrit Smith.
[From the Utica (N. Y.) Herald, Nov. 9th.]

We are greatly pained to learn that Gerrit Smith, the free-hearted and sadly erratic philanthropist, became on Monday last, an inmate of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, where it has been found necessary to place him, on account of marked insanity. We learn that he is very violent and has exhibited a disposition to commit suicide, so that an attendant keeps constant watch over him to prevent him from laying violent hands on himself. This result, we hear attributed to the connection of Mr. Smith's name with the Harper's Ferry affair, though many will regard it as the consequence of long-seated and marked disease.

Fires.

Boston, Nov. 11.—The rolling mill and packing-room connected with the Fall River Iron Works, at Fall River, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $60,000, on which there is an insurance of only fourteen thousand dollars. In the following offices—Fire, Marine and Mutual, of Providence, $3,000; State Mutual, of Providence, $4,000; Liverpool and London (Boston agency) $4,000; and Etna, Hartford, $3,000. From 300 to 400 workmen are thrown out of employment.

The lucifer match factory of Byam, Carleton & Co., in Charlestown, was burnt last night, together with all the stock. Loss about $5,000.

Execution of Thornton.

St. Louis, Nov. 11.—Joseph W. Thornton, who shot Joseph Charless in June last, was hung this F. M.

THE CITY.

Council Proceedings.

For full report of Council Proceedings, see third page.

☞ Ex-Gov. Farwell of Dane County, is one of the Republican Members elect of the Wisconsin Assembly.

☞ All officers elected for the Town of North Chicago are requested to call at Justice Bruning's office, corner of Clark and Michigan streets, to receive their certificates.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The attention of travelers and all others interested, is called to the change in the starting and running time of the various railroads which takes place on Monday, the 14th inst.

☞ Messrs. Gilbert & Sampson continues the sale at auction of the entire stock of carpets, rugs, curtain goods, etc., at the store of John West, No. 111 Lake street, this morning at 10 o'clock, precisely.

QUICK TIME FROM MOBILE.—Yesterday the Mobile *Daily Register* of the 5th inst., was placed upon our table in 61 hours 15 minutes after its publication, via the Mobile and Ohio, and the Illinois Central Railroads.

LITERATURE.—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of all the current cheap literature—magazines, illustrated papers, &c., together with a well selected stock of stationery.

CEMETERY MATTER.—In the official report of the Common Council meeting will be found a memorial signed by prominent citizens, looking to the improvement and permanent maintenance of the present City Cemetery.

☞ We would call attention to the card of the new law firm of Goudy & Waite, in our columns. Mr. Goudy, one of the members of the firm, is the distinguished Senator from Fulton County in the present Legislature, and C. B. Waite is well known to our citizens.

ONE THIS AFTERNOON.—The second number of the Saturday Evening *Review* will make its appearance this afternoon and be on sale at all the news counters. Its first number was well received, and we learn that the second number will fully sustain the character of its predecessor.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday's meteorology deserves an item, and a column could not do it more than justice. Dull, dismal and dismal and disagreeable it was throughout—a rainy evening following daylight that had no sunshine, giving no sleet, rain and thunder, all on the same day.

THE NEW LEAD WORKS.—The extensive tract devastated by the Great Fire in the West Division already has recovered much of its former appearance and activity. The new Lead Works of Mr. Blatchford are nearly completed. The structure is less costly and imposing than before, but occupies a larger area, and will restore the previous capacity of the establishment.

POLICE MATTERS.—Yesterday gave light returns at the Police Court as follows: Drunk and Disorderly — Peter Caldwell, $5; James Smith, $4; Joanna Leonard, $10; Thos. Martigon, $5; Nick Rysenon, $5; Robert Smith and Henry Fisher, $3 each, and John Dole, $3. Fighting—John Malone and Henry Bertram, $3 each. Vagrancy—Geo. Beckwith, $50 and 30 days; Mary Monroe, $10 and 30 days.

☞ Range of the Thermometer for the week, as taken by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph street:

DATE.	7 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.
Saturday, Nov. 5	49	52	47
Monday, Nov. 7	45	55	47
Tuesday, Nov. 8	46	60	50
Wednesday, Nov. 9	47	59	49
Thursday, Nov. 10	43	45	41
Friday, Nov. 11	37	47	40

THE ORPHAN FESTIVAL.—The Festival of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be continued this evening at Light Guard Hall. The Zouave Cadets will repeat their drill, the Light Guard Band will be present and furnish some excellent music, and refreshments of almost every description furnished to all who may wish. We are glad to learn that there was an excellent attendance last evening, and we trust a generous patronage may be present to-night, as the Society is much in need of funds to carry on their generous work.

EXPRESS PARTIES AND TRIBUNE:—I am sorry to see a movement in the matter of Horse Railroads looking to laying a track across Clark Street Bridge. I should have even more regret did I believe the project was in any danger of succeeding. I am a friend to Horse Railroads. I believe them the poor man's friend, and a great humanizer and equalizer in our city life, but I am opposed, and I believe our citizens are opposed, to even a tithe of this petty present heavy tax upon the accommodations of the Clark street crossing of our river. That bridge has enough laid upon it now—as any one will agree who should stand even ten minutes and watch the ceaseless tide of horse and foot across Harper's Ferry, will cause deep disappointment and alarm. We were led to hope that the electors of New York, than whom none are more interested in the perpetuity of the Union, and the preservation of the most harmonious and friendly relations between the different sections of the Union, would have duly appreciated the momentous importance of the occasion. The immense national considerations which were involved in the result of their election, and the urgent necessity that existed for them to place on record, in a most forcible and emphatic manner, their determination to stand by the Constitution and laws, and denounce and defeat the aspirations of those who would overthrow the basis of government, array the North in irrepressible conflict against the South, and divide our still united country into two hostile camps, filled with combinations thirsting for each other's blood."

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Official Returns County Election.

	Treasurer.		School Com'r.		Surveyor.	
1st Ward	292	501	72	507	84	500
2d "	213	443	58	443	53	443
3d "	174	307	73	273	58	303
4th "	203	344	57	339	58	339
5th "	207	317	58	316	58	316
6th "	188	317	58	316	58	316
7th "	207	317	58	316	58	316
8th "	207	317	58	316	58	316
Lake	244	440	3	440	41	440
Jeff	96	96	96	96	96	96
Lyons	111	111	111	111	111	111
Lemont	90	90	90	90	90	90
Lake View	96	96	96	96	96	96
Hyde Park	179	179	179	179	179	179
Thornton	184	184	184	184	184	184
Lyndon	171	171	171	171	171	171
Lake View	96	96	96	96	96	96
Cicero	79	79	79	79	79	79
Thornton	184	184	184	184	184	184
Orland	111	111	111	111	111	111
Worth	158	158	158	158	158	158
Palos	115	115	115	115	115	115
Lemont	90	90	90	90	90	90
Jefferson	126	126	126	126	126	126
Harrington	111	111	111	111	111	111
Bloom	158	158	158	158	158	158
Palatine	115	115	115	115	115	115
Barrington	111	111	111	111	111	111
Jefferson	126	126	126	126	126	126
Harrington	111	111	111	111	111	111
Bloom	158	158	158	158	158	158
Palatine	115	115	115	115	115	115
New Trier	87	87	87	87	87	87
	6400	6977	4321	6900	3913	6402

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

TWEEDLE-DEE AND TWEEDLE-DUM.—Beware of any other concern dealing in Lamps and Oils that pretends to be a branch of the Lamp and Oil Emporium. The surest way to get the *Boston* Kerosene and good Lamps, is to come or send to 138 Clark street. We guarantee every gallon of Oil sold to be as represented. Remember there is a vast difference in Lamps as well as Oils. Therefore, don't buy those which first came out, which smoke and emit an odor. no11-12t.

☞ Strangers and citizens requiring presents will find every variety of chaste, rich and elegant goods at John D. Park's Bazaar of Fancy, 154 Clark street.

Also elegant bridal and party fans, pearl sticks, in white, cherry, blue and painted silk. Every article, white, cherry, &c.

Sandal wood fans, in silk, linen and paper. Hair pins in gold, coral, pearl and blue.

Head dresses, a variety of beautiful patterns, tuck combs, in steel, shell inlaid in gold, steel buckles, slides, clasps and bracelets in great variety.

Purses in velvet and Florentine, set in ivory, in shell, in pearl, in Berlin wire, leather, &c.

Garters, in white, cherry, drab and blue silk with bead ornaments, in fine lisle, cotton, silk and velvet. A great variety of other fine goods. Call and see John D. Park, 154 Lake street. no11-3t.

PIANO FORTES.—Just received a fine assortment of first Premium Pianos from the manufactory of Boardman, Gray & Co., and other New York manufactories. For sale or to rent on the most favorable terms by W. W. Kimball No. 99 South Clark street. no7-6t

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oct17-2m

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 188 Lake st. su27-1y

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The regular services of the Reformed Presbyterian Church will be held to-morrow (Sabbath) in the West Market Hall Randolph street, at half past ten a. m., and half past seven p. m. The Sabbath School meets at half past 1 o'clre.

—The hour for Sunday afternoon service in St. James Church, is at 3 o'clock.

—The new Reformed Dutch Church have engaged the Rev. Dr. Scott, to supply the pulpit during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Ferris, the pastor. Services to-morrow at half past ten o'clock, a. m., and at half-past three p. m., corner of Monroe and Wabash avenue.

—Rev. Dr. Rice will commence a series of Sabbath evening discourses to-morrow evening at half-past seven, in the North Presbyterian Church, on the "Evidence of the Inspiration of the Scriptures derived from the canon, importance, and aims of professing Christians."

MARRIED.

At St. James' Church, in this city, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., Mr. R. F. BUTLER to Miss ANNIE E. daughter of the Rev. W. E. Franklin.

In the city on the evening of the 10th inst., by the Rev. A. J. Joslyn, Mr. FRANCIS MCWADE and Miss JANE JONES.

PENTON & COMPANY,
Wholesale Druggists,
94 Lake Street,
OFFER FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES
75 Bbls. Pure Linseed Oil,
3000 Gals. W. B. Whale Oil,
1000 " Sperm Oil,
10 Bbls. Neats Foot Oil,
10 " Castor Oil--Prime,
10 " Olive "
100 " Camphene,
50 " Turpentine,
200 " Rosin--No. 1 and 2,
50 Cases Sal Soda,
25 " Soda Ash,
200 Gum Opium--Turkey,
50 Oz. Morphene--P & W,
150 Bu. Canary Seed,
100 " Hemp "
50 Bales Terra Japonica,
120 Kegs N. C. Bicarb. Soda,
25 Bales Prime Eastern Hops,
10 Bbls. American Isinglass,
50 Boxes Olive Oil--Quarts,
50 " " " Pints,
50 Barrels Whiting,
100 Boxes Genuine Castile Soap,
50 lbs. Price's Glycerine,
100 " Caraway Seed,
100 Bbls. Alcohol,
50 " Burning Fluid.
no7d9-1m

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—
CARLILE BOYD & T. G. VAN BUREN
Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus $448,315.86.
MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO.
Capital and Surplus $231,097.85.
HOPE FIRE INS., CO.,
Capital and Surplus $179,541.33.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus $243,104.94.
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.,
Capital and Surplus $220,000.00.
Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts.
(oct22 s 4d-6m 1st p)

GAS, STOVES.
GAS COOKING STOVES,
GAS FLAT HEATERS,
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GAS STEAK BROILERS,
GAS BREAD TOASTERS,
GAS NURSE LAMPS,
At WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO
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PREMIUM FLOUR.
We have the sole agency of
ST. JOSEPH XXXX FLOUR,
Manufactured by J. H. Swartwout & Co.
FROM PURE WHITE WINTER WHEAT,
Now only for the CITY TRADE, and we are prepared to fill orders for from ONE to FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS.
oct11-s4d-6m-1stp CULVER & TAYLOR, 243 South Water st.

TO LUMBER DEALERS.—FOR SALE, a scrape of Canada Gang-Sawed Lumber, per Bark Wyandotte, now lying at Rush and Clark street Bridge. Enquire on board.
Lumber Dimension Flooring, 12, 14 and 16 feet.
1½ M Stock Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet.
50 M Common Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet.
Apply to DAVID GOODWILLIE, corner of Franklin and Ohio streets. no11d3t-3t

FARMS AND CITY PROPERTY.—If any person wishing to exchange a good stock of DRY GOODS or HARDWARE for a fine Farm in the vicinity of Kankakee City, or for City Property, in Joliet or Kankakee City, will find an opportunity to do so by addressing a note to Box 1, Joliet, Ill. The Farm has every advantage—well improved, with timber, water, orchard, &c., and lying adjoining the flourishing town of Little Prairie. no7-6m

FRESH OYSTERS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Received daily by Express. Fry's and Cook's at the Depot, No. 12 South Clark street. Families supplied with Oysters by the quart or gallon. Orders promptly attended to.
no7-1m E. COOLEY, Agent for C. S. Mabey.

Opticians.
LOUIS MAUS,
Practical Optician,
Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, New York
Residence.....SOUTH CLARK STREET.....79
Between TWO CHURCH SCHOOL
and the choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical Instruments in the West.
Also, Superior Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c. All goods are sold at New York prices.
oct15-1y

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Formerly of Louisville, Ky. now of Chicago Illinois (for the present) Graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, in conjunction with the Medical College of Louisville, Ky., and Surgeon of the Louisville Eye and Ear Infirmary, would inform the citizens of Chicago and the public generally, that he will be permanently located in this city, for the practice of his profession. Office and residence, No. 12 South Clark street, first door north of the Post Office. Hours from 9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Consultation free. oct15-1y

Architects and Builders.
BURLING,
ARCHITECT, No. 49 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago, both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.
jy31-1y

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
Architect and Superintendent,
Careful and minute Specifications, and
RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from either Plans or Sketches.
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O. L. WHEELOCK,
Architect and Superintendent,
OFFICE NO. 17 DEARBORN STREET,
Opposite the Post Office, Chicago. no13d-6m

G. RANDALL,
ARCHITECT,
OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.
[no13-11m-d&tf]

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[no13-11m-d&tf]

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T. SHUFELDT & CO.
MANUFACTURERS FOR
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Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES,
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—AND—
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Brandy at HALSEY & KING'S.

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HALSEY & KING, 168 Clark street, only authorized Agents in Chicago for the sale of Bogen's and Jaques Pure Wines and Brandies.

MAYFLOWER WHISKY.—100 barrels Fabian's celebrated brand, for sale by CORI, FABIAN & CO., 167 So. Water st.

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BRANDIES, WINES AND GINS. A fine assortment of the above, constantly on hand and for sale by CORI, FABIAN & CO., 167 So. Water street.

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Press & Tribune

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

A NAPOLEONIC IDEA.

The position announced by the steamer Hungrarian as having been taken by Louis Bonaparte, in the matter of the Italian complication, is that which the friends of freedom throughout the world have dismally anticipated from the day in which Villa Franca became a historic name. But no one—not even Mazzini—could have guessed the meanness of which "the French Emperor would be guilty before the despotic ruler of Italy should have been thrust back upon the unfortunate people of Central Italy. We refer to the arrogant assumption on the part of the Duchess of Parma. The single act of passing the Parmesans over to King Victor Emmanuel is not to be censured. But when Paris proposed to reinstate a pair of miserable tyrants over two and a half millions of people in Tuscany and Modena because they have a big brother, and deprive a woman and her infant child of their prerogatives in a neighboring State because they are weak and have no friends, the contrast is most wretched. Its effect is heightened when we consider that of all the sovereigns of Italy, (unless we except Victor Emmanuel himself,) the Duchess of Parma was the most humane and discreet, and that she alone of the deposed rulers has shown any degree of common sense during the pendency of the Italian difficulties. When the storm broke, and a lion or residence at her palace seemed fraught with danger to her young family, she fled to a neutral territory and maintained a neutral attitude throughout. We doubt not the people of Parma know best what they want.—We doubt not they had just apprehensions concerning the character of the youth who was growing up to ride on their backs. He, like Bourbon, and the male Bourbons are all bad. In any event, the right of the Parmesans to choose the government and the governors that suit them best will not be questioned on this side the Atlantic. But if any disposition was to be made in favor of legitimacy, it would seem to be due to the woman who had shown herself a mild and sensible Princess both in peace and in revolution. She is a daughter of the Duke of Berry and a granddaughter of Charles X. of France. Her husband, the late Duke of Parma, was a Bourbon of the Spanish branch. Thus the only European powers to which she might look for help are the decaying houses of Spain and Naples. The plain meaning of this is, that Napoleonism in all its strong despotism, however vicious, must be strengthened, and the weak ones, however virtuous, be overthrown, until empire is found.

THE VERDICT IN COOK'S CASE.

It will not have escaped public attention that all the parties implicated in the Harper's Ferry affair who have been tried at Charlestown, have been found guilty of treason as well as of murder and insurrection, except Cook, the brother-in-law of Gov. Willard of Indiana. In his case the jury returned a verdict of murder and insurrection only, on both of which counts he had plead guilty. The history of the emute implicates Cook quite as fully as it does Brown, and more fully than it does the negroes, Copeland and Green. As Brown was guilty of treason against the State of Virginia, so also was Cook; and if the verdict in the case of the former is in accordance with the law and the testimony, that in the case of the latter is not. Either Brown has been unjustly and illegally condemned for treason, or Cook has been unjustly and illegally acquitted of that crime. We are inclined to the latter belief. In the case of Cook, the man against whom we are told public sentiment in Virginia has been most violent, from the beginning, than it has been against either of his associates? It is to be explained only upon the hypothesis started by the Baltimore *Patriot*, viz, that Cook was a mere instrument in the hands of Democratic leaders to lure Old Brown and his associates into the crazy scheme in which they embarked, for the purpose of influencing the late elections in consideration of its services to Democracy. Cook, it will be remembered, immediately after the affair had assumed such shape as to render the escape of Brown and his associates in the Engine House impossible, took to the mountains and succeeded in getting into Pennsylvania, where he was captured. By the laws of Virginia, a person convicted of treason to the Common wealth cannot be pardoned by the Governor without the concurrence of the Assembly. In order to place Cook within reach of Executive clemency, it was necessary, therefore, that he should not be convicted of treason. We do not assert that the *Patriot's* hypothesis is correct; but we do say that the antecedents of Cook, his peculiar relations towards leading Democrats, his desertion of Brown, Stephens & Co. at the precise point of time when their capture had become inevitable, his confession in Court by the advice of Gov. Willard, together with the fact that the Cabinet was fully advised of the intended forty yet took no step to prevent it, and the finding of the jury so different in Cook's case from that of the others—all favor its correctness, and that few unprejudiced minds will not accept it. Should Executive pardon follow in the case of Cook, and Brown and his associates pass to the scaffold, the suspicion that the whole thing was concocted by Democratic leaders, was instigated by Cook under the promise of immunity in his own case, and was winked at by the Cabinet for political objects, will ripen into absolute certainty in the estimation of the public.

HOW THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IS SQUANDERED.

Shortly before the adjournment of the last Congress, the House of Representatives passed a resolution directing the removal of the desks from the hall, and such a rearrangement of the seats as would bring them together into the smallest convenient space. The object of the House was to test by experiment whether the removal of the desks and, with them, all opportunity of writing during the hours of session, would not secure better attention to the business before the House; and also to bring the members within a smaller compass, and more immediately within the range of the Speaker's eye and voice. This we say, was intended as a mere experiment, the arrangement to be retained if satisfactory, if not the desks to be restored. The members who voted for it did so doubtless with the understanding that the change could be made at a very slight cost, and that the expense of restoring the desks hereafter would be just as little.

We learn from the Washington *Republic* that the sum of *eight thousand dollars* has been expended in carrying out this order of the House! The chairs, which were new ones, made specially for the new hall, at an expense, including the desks, of $158 each, or $37,000 for the whole, have been entirely discarded, and cumbrous sofas introduced in their stead and securely fastened to the floor. These changes rendered certain alterations of the floor necessary, and the whole bill foots up as above stated—$50,000!

If on trial, the new arrangement proves unsatisfactory, as is believed will be the case, not only will this large bills have been entirely thrown away, but another heavy expense will have to be incurred in restoring the condition of the floor to the original adaptation to the chairs and desks. By a simple removal of the desks and rearrangement of the chairs the experiment could have been made at the cost of a few dollars; but the certain Democratic favorites would not have left their pockets as largely replenished from the Treasury. The transaction furnishes a striking commentary upon democratic economy and thrown into a little light upon the oft-repeated question, as to where the people's money goes.

—Senator Seward was to sail in the Canada from Liverpool on last Saturday, and will probably arrive in Boston next week.

—The Emperor of the French has just composed a new work, to be published under the title of *Studies for certain reigns*.

Look out for Spurious Bills.

Within a few days past there has been offered in our city a quantity of bills of a bogus concern that hails under the style of "Hartford Exchange Bank," of *Indiana*. The bills are utterly worthless and designed to impose upon the community by taking advantage of the good character of the "Exchange Bank," of Hartford, Conn. We learn that these bills have been offered extensively to bankers for purchase; $135 were passed off in this city, but refunded; they were soon offered with apparent belief, at the bank for deposit. We learn that they have also been offered at Monmouth, in Warren County. We trust that some person who is thus imposed upon, will bring the rogue to justice. In the mean time, keep a sharp look-out for these fraudulent notes.—*Galesburgh Free Democrat.*

In it was hinted some days ago that there were parties in this city, endeavoring to put in circulation the shin-plasters of which our Galesburgh contemporary speaks; and we are sorry to say that rumor had it that two certain heretofore respectable produce firms were connected with them. We endeavored to look up the facts, but our inquiries failed to elicit anything of importance. We now learn only that the "operator," who has the "money" to loan, has a desk in a certain insurance office on Water street, to which the stuff is traced. Our country exchanges have our authority for saying that the "*Hartford Exchange Bank of Indiana*" is a fraudulent institution, and that the men who are knowingly putting out its worthless issues are scoundrels whom proper place is in the state's prison. We promise now not to lose sight of the matter, but to expose the fairness of the West with this trash; and we warn those who are engaged in it, either as bankers or borrowers that we will pursue them with the fiercest and proper comments thereon as long as their scoundrelism is represented in. The agent of the concern, here, will be wise to take our advice and give up his shin-plasters, go home and try henceforth to be an honest man.

The VIth Congressional District.

We give below all the returns, official and reported, from the VIth Congressional District, received up to last evening, together with a comparative exhibit of the result last fall. Mr. Clernand received the combined vote which was cast last fall for Harris and McConnell:

MAJORITIES.	1859.	1859.
COUNTIES.	Palmer, McClernand.	Rep. Dem.
Cass, (one precinct).....	3	3 47
Christian.....	500	34
Clay.....		247
Coles.....		1,000
Jersey.....		64
Macoupin.....	400	1,000
Menard.....		81
Montgomery.....	200	1,000
Morgan.....	200	1,000
Pike.....	1,000	1,000
Sangamon.....	1,000	1,000
Shelby, (one precinct).....	25	25
Tazewell.....	1,000	1,000
Total.....	3,377	6,447

The *State Journal* says that the Republicans who went fishing on the day the Democrats held the election, met with indifferent success.

Carlinville Election.

It may be laid down as a rule that a full vote is equivalent to a Republican victory. An illustration of this axiom was seen in Carlinville last Tuesday. The vote cast was 50 larger than ever last year, and the Republicans made a clear gain of 78 votes. Last year the vote stood as follows:

Palmer, Rep.....	413
McConnell, Democrat.....	413
Total Democratic.....	826
Webber, Rep. and Anti.....	279
Political Know Nothing.....	23
Democratic majority.....	524

At the last election the vote was:

Palmer, Rep.....	439
McClernand, Dem.....	439

Nearly all of the 58 Know Nothings who supported Fishback last year, voted for McClernand this year. But on the other hand a majority of the Germans have abandoned the Pro-Slavery party and joined the Republican ranks. Three timely resolutions adopted at Tuesday's meeting enabled the Republicans to beat the whole mongrel combination of doughfaces.

ILLINOIS COUNTY ELECTIONS.

WILL COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

JOLIET, Nov. 10, 1859.

The returns from 6 of the 8 townships in this county, are all received except one town, and has sparsely cross fire. We have a reliable, and nearly correct vote in full from two townships, and full vote; yet John Woods, Jr., Democrat, is elected Sheriff, by a majority of 1 vote. The Democrats have a majority in the county, but it is a wealthy man but personally unpopular, and a number of the Republicans voted for Wood directly. The remainder of the Republicans on the ticket were elected by about our standing majorities. Palmer has a majority of two-thirds. The Republican vote is about 2,500 majority in 1860.

Yours, CHEVA.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

The whole Republican ticket is elected in Champaign, and Township organization adopted by a large majority. Urbana precinct gives the Democratic candidate for Treasurer a majority of 2. West Urbana gives the Republican candidate a majority of 96. About two-thirds the usual vote was polled.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

The Republican candidates for Treasurer, Surreyor, and School Commissioner are elected in Grundy, by an average majority of 250. Longworth (Rep.) for Treasurer, has 309 majority as far as heard from.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

Waite, (Rep.) for Treasurer, in Rock Island County, has 560 majority; Jarden, (Rep.), for Surveyor, has 182 majority; Blanding, (Ind.), for School Commissioner, is probably elected.

BUREAU COUNTY.

Eighteen towns in Bureau give 537 majority for the Republican candidates over *both* the "National" and Squatter Sovereignty tickets.

HENRY COUNTY.

The Republican ticket was elected in Henry with but trifling opposition. There was a very light vote cast.

KNOX COUNTY.

The vote on County Treasurer in Galesburg school, Davis (Rep.) 835; McKee (Dem.) 56. Stephen A. Douglas received one vote for School Commissioner.

KANE COUNTY.

The Democrats had no candidate for Treasurer in Kane, but cast their votes for Hall, (people's candidate.) The Aurora *Beacon* estimates the majority for Mann (Republican) in the county at about 400. The Democrats cast only 40 votes in Aurora for their regular nominee for School Commissioner.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

Gray (Republican) for Treasurer in Stephenson, has 458 majority. Burchard for School Commissioner, and Dunham, for Surveyor, are elected by equally decisive majorities. The city of Freeport gives Gray 95 majority and Burchard 98, against a Democratic majority of over 100 last spring.

LAKE COUNTY.

A light vote was cast, and the Republican ticket is elected by about 200 majority.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Livingston gives about 900 Republican majority this year.

PEORIA COUNTY.

The Peoria *Union* (Democratic) gives turn returns from 19 towns, showing a majority of 154 for the Democratic candidate for Treasurer.

ADAMS COUNTY.

The City of Quincy gave Durant (Republican) a majority of *thirty* for Treasurer. The county has probably elected the Democratic ticket.

MORGAN COUNTY.

The Springfield *Independent* says that the Democratic majority in Morgan County is exactly *twenty*. If correct, this is a Republican gain of 246.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

The Democratic majority in Sangamon County is 435.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

The Republican majority in Jo Daviess County is between 400 and 500.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

The Republican ticket in La Salle County is elected by about 1,000 majority. La Salle City gave 81 Republican majority.

DE WITT COUNTY.

Little De Witt gives a Republican majority of 148.

—The issue of the writ de lunatico inquirendo, in the case of Mrs. Blanchine Bonfay, of Albany Observatory fame, has not been pronounced. That lady, who is now upwards of seventy-five years of age, during the last three years reduced her estate of $250,000 to less than $250,000. For some time past a colored dependant, named William Delts, has had the principal management of her property and affairs, and in addition to his regular wages, has received by way of gift, property to the value of $15,000.

John Brown's Invasion.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Nov. 4, 1859.

ABOUT BROWN.

Certain Northern papers convey the impression of a very general belief in John Brown's safety from execution. They assume that, for political or other reasons, Gov. Wise will be induced to show clemency to this enshadowed man. Such ideas are here received with indignation. I certainly do not see any ground for hope in Brown's case. It is evident that any attempts to remove him alive from this town would fail. The people say that a regiment of soldiers, with the Governor at their head, could not accomplish it. You, at a distance, can hardly form an impression of the rage for vengeance which is felt by the citizens of this place. When Brown was in court, on trial, there were always those burning with hatred looking over him fiercely watching every movement that he made. In the event of an attempt at rescue, which has been the great fear all along, and to prevent which all these extraordinary military precautions still exist, the people have been instructed to shoot him and his companions instantly. The populace are resolute in their determination that their victims shall never be taken from them, and it does not seem that this determination is to be shaken by any expedient.

Brown's own ideas on the subject are characteristic. He tranquilly says: "I do not know that I ought to encourage any attempt to save my life. I am not sure that it would not be better for me to die at this time. I am not insensible of error, and I may be wrong; but I think I have no other objects to be permanently fulfilled if I should die. I must give it some thought." There is no indignerity about this, you may be sure. Brown does not cling to life; or, at least, is wholly unmoved at the prospect of losing it. He was never more firm than at this moment. The same composure has expressed are in relation to his management at Harper's Ferry, by which he lost not only himself, but sacrificed his associates. He sometimes says that if he had followed his original plan of immediate escape to the mountains, he could never have been taken, for he and his men had the choice of the horses. But he does not believe that the slaves would have joined him with the fear and proper comments thereon as long as their scoundrelism is represented in. The agent of the concern, here, will be wise to take our advice and give up his shin-plasters, go home and try henceforth to be an honest man.

MILITARY STORES SEIZING.

I regret to say that the enthusiasm of the fine Colonel who has in charge the military defenses of the town, is not shared by his citizens. They are getting tired, of so much excitement. An incident last night added to this feeling. A respectable gentleman wandered from his home beyond the lines. When accosted by the guard he was too inebriated to pronounce the countersign with distinctness, and came very near getting shot. The merchant in question, who was also deely influenced by whisky, did not discharge his musket without hesitation. The ball whistled close by the respectable citizen and frightened him out of his wits. His friends condoled with him a great deal this morning in terms detrimental to the dignity of the troops. The Colonel in charge was told that he must not keep putting firearms into the hands of drunken boys. The Colonel himself had an unpleasant encounter last night. He was reconnoitering, and tried to come the Napoleon over a guard man—went up to him and blustered, to test his fidelity. Gentleman didn't know him, and assumed a forbidding demeanor, upon which the Colonel wisely dropped the Corsican, and came home.

WHAT BROWN'S PLAN REALLY WAS.

I have not heard of anybody who, whatever crimes he may have attributed to Brown, has doubted his word. Here is his own account of his purpose at Harper's Ferry:

He had calculated upon, and fully expected to accomplish, a rescue of a great number of slaves. To maintain a strong position in Virginia for any definite period, was not his object. The idea of his seizing the Armory for the sake of the weapons it contained, he will not admit. He says he had far better weapons of his own. His occupying it at all was a variation from his original intention. He had decided to take to the Washington and the other prisoners to the Harper's Ferry Bridge, and there to establish a commanding position, from which he would insist upon a passage of slaves for the prisoners. In case he should have been dislodged, he would have retreated in haste to the mountains, with the intelligence of which he had made himself so much more familiar than the inhabitants themselves, that he believed he could defy all attempts to apprehend him. He had supposed that, after a few days of successful evasion, he would be joined by hundreds of slaves anxious to escape, for whose aid he could have perfected arrangements for an enormous rescue. This, as I understand it, was his real plan.

The rescue of the slaves was, he avers, that as the sight of the rising war very scon grew cold, he suddenly concluded to have one principal object to be answered—short they could not be exposed to the weather, anticipating no trouble in moving off with them, in case he could not be able to effect the rescue of many negroes before the general alarm should spread. Disappointed in this hope he had only to fight to the end.

Some one the other day asked Brown the reason why he did not go farther South to make his attempt. He answered that there were serious objections on the score of locality, meaning as was afterwards explained, that the owners of the slaves further South would not have been checked, and that a great massacre would have been the result.

THE LATEST BREEZE.

A lady came here yesterday from New Jersey, I believe, with the hope to collect funds and offering whatever service she might be permitted to render him in his confinement. At attempt to approach the town paralyzed. I was asking admission in vain at the door of the jail, while a crowd of armed men over the way surveyed her movements with the closest care. Presently a report was spread that this was Mrs. L. Maria Child, who had been expected, and the blaze of excitement immediately brightened. I finally called. I do not believe that this lady will put any trust in chivalry hereafter. Certainly, she will meet only disappointment here, for the resolution seems to have been fixed to give no access to any applicants from abroad.

This is the determination of the Sheriff. The jailer, however, who, having personally fought with Brown, feels his heart warming to him every day, declares that his prisoner shall see any person he wants to. Mrs. Avis, the jailer, is much impressed with Brown's heroic fortitude in his captivity. He expects and means to witness his speedy death, in the gallows, but he will be very sorry when that time comes. The jailer's honest partiality for Brown causes some difficulties with the Sheriff, who expressed on the subject of receiving visits: but he says that he will give up his control if the old man is treated with indignity.

A NEW PRISONER.

Hazlett of Pennsylvania was yesterday captured in Carlisle Pa., and was at midnight brought into Charlestown. You would have thought, by the uproar, that a new invasion was at hand—guards running hither and thither with muskets swalled with matches—the town altogether a hideous state of things. Hazlett has nothing to say, having been instructed by counsel to answer questions, and give no intimation of his antecedents; and the other prisoners seem oppressed by an absolute incapability to recognize him, although called upon to identify. This prisoner is, in appearance the most reckless and determined of all that have been brought here. As matters stand, his chances of escape are not inconsiderable.

BROWN'S PROPERTY.

Mr. Sennott, who has been formally intrusted with Brown's interests, intends to sell up all of his property that can be collected together, for the benefit of his family. Of the Sharp's rifles, twenty only are certain to be recovered, the rest having been carried off by unknown persons. These twenty are in the possession of the jailor, who is anxious to have their value made good to Brown's heirs. On this other side of the line, and soforth will probably be sold as soon as possible.

PUBLIC PRECAUTIONS.

Martial law still holds sway in Charlestown. The Continentals and the Virginia Mounted Volunteer corps parade the streets daily. To the gentlemen of this volunteer corps, it must be a godsend. They get a dollar and a day for their services, and I think if you saw them you would agree that they are dearly paid. What their means of livelihood could have been before this windfall I cannot imagine. Shoulder-straps as I have here seen do not inspire respect for the military capabilities of the region. I assure you that the Seventh Regiment could march down here and take the State of Virginia with very little trouble.

At night the precautions are redoubled. An armed patrol guards all the approaches to the town. I walked last evening a little way up the road to Harper's Ferry, and returning, was stopped, short, not far from the jail, by a gentleman with too much musket about him to be a pleasant partner in conversation: "Halloa, he said, "who goes there?" I explained to him that I was a boarder at Sappington's Hotel, it wouldn't do, he said; I must give the countersign. I protested that I knew no countersign, and that he had better go along with me to the hotel. This he consented to do on condition that I would wait till he was relieved. So to wait I made up my mind, but presently he softened, appeared to be penetrated with a conviction that I was harmless, and permitted me to go on my way.

The examination of strangers is never relaxed. The surveillance is uninterrupted from the time they arrive until they leave. If you stay too long, it is popularly decided that they mean no good; and if they stay but a very short time, every one is satisfied that they have stayed long enough. The long sojourn of Mr. Hoyt and the brief visit of Judge Russell of Boston are equally offensive to. Why Judge Russell went off in such a hurry, the people want to know. They don't like it at all. They look upon his hasty departure as the precursor of some evil. Hence before I record Governor Wise's answer to that question. Two Northerners, from New Jersey, I think, who came this morning, were put through a very searching examination. What will be said to Mrs. L. Maria Child's advent, which is expected immediately, I cannot imagine, but I do not think it will be entirely comfortable for her both.

The prevalence of firearms is not always agreeable. The people are forever handling them. Until within a day or two since you could not go into a bar-room without finding yourself confronted by half a dozen ugly muzzles from all directions. There were, in fact, great fondness for the employment of Sharp's rifles. I saw, this morning, a poor devil of a negro trembling before one which a gentleman, full of Continental uniform was pointing at him. Suddenly the rifle was snapped. It was unloaded, but the explosion of the percussion-cap terrified the negro beyond description. The gentleman laughed, and the bystanders applauded the jest.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

Elections without Number—Attempt to Establish a Provisional Territorial Government—Election for Delegates.

[Correspondence of Cent. Lots Republican.]

DENVER CITY, K. T., Oct. 26, 1859.

A weekly election treat bids fair to become one of the permanent institutions of the country. A Monday and an election have become inseparable things. The people of "Jefferson" have voted within the space of six weeks for and against a State Constitution—for and against a Territorial Government—have arrayed themselves in hostile lines, and, simultaneously, judicial and administrative officers, under the laws of Kansas—have endorsed the action of a Convention that organized about two weeks ago, for the purpose of devising laws for a "Provisional Territorial Government," and had, not least, the honor of electing the Governor, Judges and Clerk of the Supreme Court, an Attorney-General, a Superintendent of Public Schools, members of a Territorial Legislature, fines, jails, and other persons, if not means, for carrying on an independent Territorial Government.

Some days ago the returns were taken in connection with this latest of the numerous political movements that have been concocted and carried out by a small clique of politicians and managers, mostly residents of the towns on either side of Cherry Creek. In the first place the election of Delegates, the holding of the Convention and the election of officers was all crowded into the limited period of hardly more than two weeks, so that the miners of the more distant districts would scarcely have learned of the beginning of this new farce at the time its end was already enacted on Cherry Creek. Secondly, the Convention had the unprecedented presumption to nominate by the unprecedented presumption to nominate by the various offices it had just created. A ticket was agreed upon by its members—the leaders among these figuring, of course, on the same—and brought before the people under the style of "regular nominations." This bold step regarded the success of this whole movement for the so-called "Provisional Territorial Government." It was started by a few, to satisfy the ambition of the same few, and the ratification of the ballot-box.

It would, of course, be preposterous to attach any importance or expect any weighty consequences from the history of this last and most ridiculous of political cards. It is true, it reveals a spirit of triviality, and an easiness of action and assumption in regard to mal ers that should be considered as sacred and above abuse for purposes of demagogism. But, nevertheless, the whole operation is looked upon only as a farce by every one, and ridicule and sensible men, with nothing but derision, and no harm is expected from this precious indulgence in the childish game of voting each other to non-existing offices, bearing empty titles, etc., etc. As most of the individuals in question are principally animated by the desire of notoriety, and as I am fortunately subject to charitable sensations, I subjoin their names and the offices to which they suppose themselves elected:

Governor—R. W. Steele, formerly of Florence, N. T.

Secretary—Lemuel Bliss.

Auditor—C. B. Bissell.

Treasurer—R. L. Wooton, (gambling-house keeper.)

Attorney General—Sam. McLean.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Oscar B. Totten, formerly of St. Louis.

Chief Justice—J. Allison.

Associate Justices—John M. Odell, E. Fitzgerald.

Marshal—Hickory Rogers.

Superintendent of Public Schools—H. H. Melville, gentleman.

The duties of the last mentioned will doubtless be very great, in consideration of the flourishing condition of the School Department, consisting, as it does, at the present time, of just about one elementary school.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Terrific Fire in the Fourth District—Nine Acres of Houses Consumed—Loss Estimated at $225,000—Nearly Two and a Half Miles Burned.

[From the N. O. Delta of the 4th.]

One of the most terrific fires we have ever witnessed occurred yesterday afternoon in the Fourth District, and for a time the flames looked as if they could not be stopped short of the upper limits of the city. The fire occured about two o'clock, at a little after, in the stables of Mr. Fitch, a street contractor, who resides near the corner of Chippewa and Washington Avenue (or Fifth st.). The flames spread rapidly, and soon the whole block on the side of the street, consisting of rather small houses, were on fire. The course of the wind drove the flames up, and a portion of the houses on Washington and those on the Annunciation street side of this square were saved.

The flames spread across Sixth street, the next above Washington street, and went round the whole square bounded by Sixth, Chippewa, Seventh, and Annunciation streets, and laid it in a mass of ruins. All this time, and up to the close of this disastrous fire, no water was to be had. The cisterns were emptied by the engines, assisting Garibaldi in his efforts to obtain a million of muskets, a few persons assembled recently in the Stuyvesant Institute. The meeting was called to order by Gen. J. Avezzana. The President proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present condition of Italy in general, and of the Central Italian Confederacy in particular, demands our attention; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of every citizen to help and defend his country, especially in the days when its independence and sovereignty are in danger; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting do highly praise the patriotic spirit which leads to collect funds sufficient for the purchase of a million muskets and that it promises him their hearty co-operation.

Resolved, That a subscription be started for this purpose.

Resolved, That we make an appeal to the patriotism of the Italians in America, to the at heart the condition of their native land, and to contribute to the funds of Gen. Garibaldi.

Resolved, That we tender a friendly and brotherly word to all the noble and generous souls who befriend and support the inviolable principles of truth and enlightened love for all people, and that they be requested to co-operate in the redemption of Italy.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to carry into execution, with the utmost dispatch, the resolutions passed at this meeting.

The Brownsville Affair—The Leader.

Public attention is at this moment diverted from the outbreak at Harper's Ferry to one of another sort in the region of Brownsville, Texas, as headed by Cortinas, said to be a Mexican.—The extent of this guerilla chieftain's operations, and the partiality with which he pursues his murderous plans, would lead to the belief that he is giving free course to deep-seated and long-smothered feelings of revenge. If the information we have at hand respecting this man is correct, and we have every reason to believe it is, such is the true state of the case.

Cortinas is about 45 years of age, and was born at a ranch on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, known as Edinburgh, some ninety miles above Brownsville. During the Texas war of '35 Mexican troops, the family of Cortinas was, according to this story, robbed and unmercifully treated by the Americans. Since that period he has led a predatory life, carrying depredations at peace, but in the main, robbing, stealing horses, and in various ways evincing his hatred of the whites. A few years since, one of his friends or companions was arrested at Brownsville, and Cortinas himself was imprisoned at that place eighteen months ago, and on his escape or release, he vowed signal vengeance against the sheriff and other citizens of the town by whom he considered himself grievously wronged. His fulfillment of his oath of revenge that Cortinas is now, with other disaffected Texans of Mexican birth, half breeds, Indians and outlaws of various grades, endeavoring to lay waste Brownsville and its vicinity.—This affair does not originate in any ill-feeling on the part of the Mexican Government on the Rio Grande; and whether Cortinas or any of his band have in reality experienced unjust treatment from their fellow-citizens in Texas, we of course do not pretend to decide. It is probable these outlaws will continue the war upon Brownsville until a strong force arrives, when they will doubtless flee into Mexico.

Finding Fault With Children.

It is at times necessary to censure and punish. But very much more may be done by encouring children when they do well. Be therefore, more careful to express your approbation of good conduct, than your disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding on the part of its parents. And hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and child.

There are two great motives influencing human action—love and fear. Both of these are at times necessary. But who would not prefer to have his child influenced to good conduct by a desire of pleasing, rather than by the fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring them when she sees anything amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy. Their dispositions become hardened and soured by this constant fretting, and, at last, finding that either they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please, and become heedless of reproaches.

But let a mother approve of her child's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his good behavior makes her sincerely happy; let her reward him for his efforts to please, by smiles and affection. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the purest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheerful spirit. Your child has been through a day, very pleasant and studious. Just before putting him to sleep for the night, you take his hand and say: "My son you have been very good to-day. It is a great joy to your father and you so kind and obedient. God loves children who are dutiful to their parents, and he protects them while they are happy." This approbation from his mother is to him a great reward. And when, with a more than affectionate tone, you say, "Good night, my dear son," he leaves the room with his heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eyes for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.—*The Mother at Home.*

—Lieut. Bartlett is understood to have given up his intention of suing Stedman—the gentlemanly recipient of the Diamond Wedding—for libel, under the melancholy conviction that such a proceeding would only give the poets a wider circulation than ever, and be, thereby, the means of putting money in the empty pockets of its author. A publishing house, as it is, is getting out the squib in splendid style, illustrated with original portraits, and accompanied by a reprint of the comments of all the leading New York and Philadelphia journals, the whole making a volume of 160 pages.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.

Explosion of the Propeller Ohio—Two Lives Lost—Thrilling Details.

[From the Sunday Register, Nov. 6.]

The propeller Ohio, belonging to the American Transportation Company, was completely wrecked on Sunday morning last, by explosion of her boilers, when on her trip up from Buffalo to Cleveland. From her Captain, Nickerson, who was picked up by the propeller Equator, of the Buffalo and Sandusky line, and brought to this city, we gather the following particulars:

The Ohio left Buffalo on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, bound for Cleveland, with a cargo of 350 tons merchandise. She put into Gravelly Bay and lay till Saturday, 5 P. M., when she pursued her course towards Cleveland. At 11 P. M. she was abreast Long Point; weather good. At about a quarter of two o'clock, Sunday morning, Captain Nickerson went below to the engine room, and found about or the head of steam. At that time he calculated the propeller was 30 miles above Long Point and about 10 miles from land. She carried her forestall jib, and was making about 11 miles per hour. The Captain then went to his room, and removing his coat, hat and boots, lay down on the outside of his bed to rest. He had been about ten minutes, awake, when he was startled by a crashing report, like the explosion of heavy ordnance. He sprang from his bed, with the impression that the boilers had burst. This seems incredible, but it is literally true. The distance was carefully measured off by a professional engineer who was in the party.

A WOMAN PASSING AS A MAN FOR FORTY YEARS.—A most extraordinary revelation was made at an inquest recently, before the coroner for Hereford, England. The body of one of the females in the clinics at Mode Wheel, on the river Irwell, and in the evening an inquest was held. On inquiry, it was found that the deceased, who was the name of Harry Stokes, was in fact a woman; that she had worked as a bricklayer for about a quarter of century; and had for that period; had kept a beer shop in Manchester during the early part of her career, but in every way conducted herself as a man. The jury, after an examination, returned a verdict of "found drowned."

George T. Curtis, of Boston, has written a reply to Douglas on the Territorial question, under the title, "The Just Supremacy of Congress over the Territories." Mr. Curtis is the author of an elaborate "History of the Federal Constitution," published by the Harpers.

Dry Goods.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Great Carpet Hall.

139 & 137 LAKE-ST., UP STAIRS.

Hollister & Wilkins,

Have on sale a large and superior assortment of MEDALLION, WILTON, TAPESTRY-VELVETS, ENGLISH TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, TAPESTRY INGRAIN, SUPERFINE INGRAIN and STAIR CARPETINGS.

—ALSO—

MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS,

Window Shades and Curtain Goods

In great variety, with Trimmings to match.

FURNISHING GOODS:

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS!

AND PILLOW CASING, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.

Upholstering Goods, OF ALL KINDS.

Mattresses, Lounges, PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

Curious established business enables us to offer BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES than any similar house in the Northwest.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS.

PROF. PACKER'S MAGIC SOAP!

WHICH NEEDS BUT A TRIAL TO PROVE ITS REAL EXCELLENCE.

100 POUNDS FOR $4.00!

1st.—This preparation recommends itself to every family for its many valuable properties. It is free from colorations and chemicals, and can be used with perfect safety upon the most delicate fabrics.

2d.—It saves labor, almost superseding the necessity of rubbing; washing can be done in half the time.

3d.—It is acknowledged by all who have tested its superiority, to be one of the greatest blessings ever known to the human race, as it is indispensable to the comfort of every family, and the only reliable article for washing machinery or laundry.

Try It. Directions on all Packages. Sold at Prof. Packer's TYPE CLEANING SOLUTION. Manufactured by WINNING & DRAKE, 102 and 104 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, No. 48 LAKE STREET.

Invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of

FRENCH CHINA, TEA TRAYS,

AND ELEGANT VASES,

Of recent importation, and superior quality.

—ALSO—

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

Which they are offering to the Trade AT THE LOWEST RETAIL PRICES.

NOTICE TO PROVISION DEALERS.

J. G. LAW & CO.,

Of Chicago, Ill., take this method of informing the trade that they have just completed their arrangements for the sale of DR MASSIAC & CO.'S IMPERIAL EAGLE CHAMPAGNE,

A Dommier Latour's, (of Bordeaux) Claret, and Agents of the MISSOURI WINE COMPANY,

For the sale of their Sparkling Catawba Champagne, St Estephe Claret, (between Brown and William streets,) New York.

REFERENCES:

Wm. B. Astor, Esq., Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., Messrs. Richard Irvin & Co., Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., Messrs. Grant & Barton, Messrs. H. W. Bambton & Co., Messrs. H. Bosworth & Sons, New York.

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You are cordially invited to call and examine the BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF GOODS,

Now offered at the New Store 123.....Lake Street.....123

Consisting of the GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Beautiful and entirely New Patterns of Opera, Lever, Cylinder, Hunting, Stem Winding and Setting, Gilt and silver Plain Cases.

PINS, EAR-RINGS AND BRACELETS.

PEARL AND CHATELAIN CHAINS,

Rings, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Spectacles, Watch Guards, Chains, Keys, Harmonicons, Fine Gold Pencils, Fine Silver Forks, Spoons, Knives, Coffee, Tea, Cream, Sugar and Salt Spoons, Soups, Oyster and Gravy Ladles, Cups, Goblets, Butter Knives, Pickle Forks, Napkin Rings, Children's Sets, Goods, Vases, &c. In fact there is no article of the luxury of life, or necessary, but what can be found at the Old Stand, No. 123 Lake Street, Corner of Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, his relative in regard to the Chicago Point Gift Enterprise, and Mr. Wm. Tory, of Chicago, Ill., to a gentleman of great influence and wealth, Mr. Tory, on the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment, 214 Maiden lane, New York, and sold by all the principal Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PROCOPIUS, Jan. 18, 1856.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect was more than I anticipated. It restored my hair to its natural color in a constant tendency to nothing with which I have been troubled from my childhood, and also a dandruff on my head which was becoming very, to his or their great relief. I have used no other article for the hair since I used your Restorative. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

Prof. WOOD, Dear Sir: Proprietors, 329 Broadway, New York, On the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment, 214 Maiden lane, New York, and sold by all the principal Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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...ST WARD BEECHER.
...to Public Speakers."
...SHARPE, NEW YORK.
...ting Housekeeper."
...HEL WISE, NEW YORK.
...ssary Remedy for Whooping Cough."
...W. WARREN, BOSTON.
...ation of the Ornamental Organs."
...F. W. DANE, BOSTON.
...Consumption, for Coughs, &c."
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...ARLES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.
...ts, stopping the throat when compelled to
...during from Cold."
...R. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.
...ughs more determinedly."
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...ended many remedies for Asthma with no
...ief from the use of these."
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...ains everywhere, 25 cents per Box.—
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...ld Lake street, opposite Tremont House.
RD'S LIVER INVIGO-
...lover Debilitated.
...Dyspepsia, Gout, and has become
...ely Standard Medicine, known and ap-
...have used it, or have seen others use it with
...diseases for which it is recommended.
...Chemist, Dunham, Sum-
...T. Dr. Jas. Rose Norwich,
...Alabama Conference, Col-
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One Dollar per Bottle.
—also—
Family Cathartic Pills,
COMPOUNDED FROM
...TABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in
...ATES EACH WILL
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...Costiveness, Piles in the Back and Loins,
...Headache over the eyes, Dizziness, Sour
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...Fever and Ague. In Bilious complaints in
...Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, they work
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...ing to your powers.
...BALTIMORE, Jan. 12, 1856.
...HAIR RESTORER.
...Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune
...ge portion of my hair from a severe fever
...in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to
...Restorer, and am happy to answer as the
...needed. My hair is now thick and strong,
...ly all gone, and is of the same color as it was
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...FINLEY JOHNSON.
...Dear Sir: J. R. Bragg, has authorized me in regu-
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...A. G. CRAIG.
...Wood's Hair Restorative.
...St. Louis, Mo., January, 1856.
...Mr. Wood: Below we publish
...Mr. Wood of the city, from a gentleman in
...speaks highly of the merits of your Hair
...State evidence must have its effect, when
...Schuyler's notice. If certificates of the
...Dr. Jones, and Mr. Bragg, of Mobile, and
...Dr. Jones, and Mr. Bragg, of Mobile, and
...Dr. Jones, and Mr. Bragg, of Mobile, and

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